inistration of General Jackson. Siver was originally it into our coinage at nine hundred and twenty-five onsandths fine, then changed to nine hundred meanths fine, and our dollar had 2 to 3 per cents of silver than the Spanish milled dollar, or than e Mexicen dollar. In 1834 the dollar was practilly demonstrated by a reduction of over 6 per cent of a gold in our gold coins, which served to exclude a silver dollars from coinage or circulation. This is the condition of the dollar as recognized in the report the Secretary of the Treasury (Governor Bout-His. Those who claim to be ignorant of the asset must also seek absolution for ignorance or loience in not reading the report of the Secretary the Treasury. Treasury.

DEPRECIATION OF SILVER PURTHASED

In 1853 our half-dollar and other inthor silve coins were made with a less amount of silver, mainly prevent their exportation. In 1873, to make an Asiatic market for silver and to premote its portation, the trade-dollar, of 420 grains of standard sliver, was coined, but becoming unmarketable it length redeemed by the Government, which market for silver by making the Government purchaser and coiner of not less than two million nor purchaser and coiner of not less than two million had more than four million dollars per month, for which our silver certificates are now outstanding, and only kept on a parity swith gold by a redemption in sold whenever demanded. The silver so purchased has depreciated in value to the extent of \$85,730,248. This Bland speculation was bad for the Government and worse for the people, who ultimately cannot escape the loss which has accrued or may accrue.

was bad for the Government and worse for the people, who ultimately cannot escape the loss which has accrued or may accrue.

At last the law of 1800 was passed, by which we have since purchased silver buillon to the amount of Over 150 tons per month, for which Treasury notes are bustanding, greatly embarrassing the Secretary of the Treasury by threatening to absorb with an openmouthed appetite lifs slender stock of gold. This latest speculation in silver, it was foundly claimed, would raise the price to \$1.20 per onnee, leaving the parity of gold; but this midsummer night's dream ends with silver flat at 7.5 cents per onnee, leaving the silver deliar at the value of 45s cents. The value of silver deliar at the value of 45s cents. The value of silver deliars the value of 45s cents. The value of silver buillon purchased under the act of 1830, at the present market price is now worth \$29,543,335 less than was paid for it.

From 1878 to 1803 there were 419,332,450 silver dollars coined, with a difference between their face value and present market value of \$174,084,290, at 40 per cent. The stock of buillon and silver dollars now on hand, if placed in the hands of a receiver, would exhibit a melancholy loss, but a loss that would be more cheerfully endured if we "could tramme up the consequences," and it were to be the all and end all of portending future suffering of our people in all the business relations of life. The desperate remedies administred for the congestion of silver everywhere prevailing have not only aggravated ugly symptoms, but have started a wide suspicion that the picthoric condition of silver was more dangerous perface to the Vinted States Treasury than the facts would warrant, so long as the present Administration appeared, pedged and willing to preserve the party between gold and silver.

pledged and willing to pre-gold and silver.

These delusive efforts, made by all the power and These delusive efforts, made by all the power and value of silver, show that the universal law of supply and demand is still invinctible, and cannot be set aside even by the dynamics of legal-tender laws, Every milestone along the dreary track of these un-successful experirents marks a step downward in the depreciation of silver.

CONSUMPTION WHICH DOES NOT CONSUME.

It has been too obvious that our nominal consumption of silver did not consume. Its swollen bulk of over 15,000 tons, ever visibly increasing, perpetually suggests that it may be too great to be forever held above and away from all contact with the world's markets, and that, like an Alpine avalanche when some thunderbolt, it may ere long be let

jostled by some thunderbolt, it may ere long be let loose, and by its fall finally and forever crush out its own life as a precious metal.

The futile attempt also for fifteen years to force filter dollars into circulation, to the unending woe, grief and trouble of all the Secretaries of the Treasury, in repeating the stubborn task of sisyphus of rolling a stone daily upilil that daily rolls down again, has resulted in the unstable distribution of no more than \$57,000,000, though delivered to any place near or remote, however great the cost to the Treasury of its transportation. Yet even this shender allotment so frets the pockets of the people that they swiftly unload it through the custom-house at the earliest opportunity. Constantly diminishing in value and somewhat in weight, silver dollars, though strutting with the outstretched wings of an eagle, are

ENGLAND HINDERING BIMETALLISM.

It is well understood that the great hindrance to the fixed opposition of Great Britain. The leaders, however, of one of the great British parties have declared themselves ready to respond favo ably to the popular opinion and to the business petiably to the popular opinion and to the business peditions in behalf of bimetallism. The demand for silver in India has annually been from forty to seventy million dollars. To all this the mints of India have suddenly been closed. The British trade with India is very large, and Great Britain, with that trade confused if not paralyzed, cannot there safely abandon a large use of silver, and it must be used in such manner as will not subject the Hindoos and the Mahömetans to the whole loss on bills of exchange. Nothing short of bimetallism would therefore seem possible.

Mahometans to the whole loss on bills of exchange. Nothing short of bimetallism would therefore seem possible.

It has been absurdly charged that to repeal the law of 1800, which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase 154 tons of silver buildon every month, would at once establish here the gold stundard and nothing else; but that is untrue and comes here as a scarcerow that will scare nobody who does not want to be scared. Not a Senatr who will vote to repeal that law will do it as a gold monometallist. The purpose and effect of the repeal will be to keep in circulation as much silver as ever, and to have ecough gold keeping company with it to maintain the parity of the two metals. The repeal is the only lever by which bimetallism internationally can be secured. Americans should have the courage to use this lever and take a stand that will at once relieve out financial coefficion from foreign dictation, and secure the stock of grid which must usturally find a home in the United States, and which should not be deprived of that home without our consent.

The repeal of the silver purchasing part of the act of 1890 will at once unlock millions of gold now hoarded, as well as millions of the old United States notes, to redeem which gold has long been held in the Treasury, as it would satisfy the public that Congress, as well as the President, proposes to maintain every coller of our currency as good as every other dollar, of no greater and no lower value than we have had, and trateous for both the debtor and creditor to-day as well as gent and entered the surface of being just and debtors and creditor to-day as well as gent and entered and creditor to-day as well as gent and entered and creditor to-day as well as gent and entered and creditor to-day as well as gent and entered and creditor to-day as well as gent and entered and creditor to-day as

THE CRUCIAL TEST.

The crucial test is whether we are or not to drop from the bimetallic standard of gold and sliver, main-tained on a parity, to the dangerously crippled stand-ard of silver only, and thereby limit to an inferior ard of allver only, and thereby limit to an inferior currency the foremost business nation of the world. The grave responsibility rests upon a Democratic Ad-The grave responsibility rests upon a Democratic Administration now in full control of both branches of Congress, as well as of the Executive department. No government can be austained which does not fulfill its pledges in good faith. The public debt, National and State, and all other contracts, by our recorded pledges, are payable in legal tender on a parity with gold. The honor of the country may be in paril. Whatever policy will relieve the public distress will be my policy. Whatever party favors the public credit will have my favor. Whatever measures support public honor will have my support.

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SPEAKER CRISP'S APPOINTMENTS.

MR. WILSON SUCCEEDS "PREMIER" SPRINGER AND "WATCHDOG" HOLMAN IS RELEGATED TO INDIAN APPAIRS-HOW THE CHAIR-MANSHIPS ARE DISTRIBUTED.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Speaker Crisp has com-pleted his task of committee-making. The list reeived the finishing touch this morning, and before 2 o'clock this afternoon members of the House of Representatives who are in Washington or within reach of the telegraph had been relieved of the anxiety and suspense from which they had been suffering during the last two weeks. In expectation of this there was an unusually full attendance of members, and for the first time in more than a week it would have been possible to muster a quorum. As a matter of course, the Speaker has not performed his task to the satisfaction of all the statesmen interested, but the number of men who are dissatisfied is probably no larger than on such occasions, although the discontent and resentment in some cases are somewhat deeper. The transfer of the chairmen of the two most important committees to chairmanships of in erior rank by the same Speaker who had honored them less than two years before was an unusual if not an unprecedented occurrence, and it naturally provokes a great deal of comment, despite the fact that it had been expected by many well-informed observers.

That the displacement of Mr. Springer, who has erved eighteen years in Congress, in favor of Mr. Wilson, who has served only eight years, is a serious disappointment, if not a crushing blow t the Sangamon statesman, everybody knows. He was not visible when the list was read to-day, but in conversation with friends afterward he said and showed that he was wholly unprepared for the blow. Ever since he had been in public life he had devoted himself to study of the tariff and the cause of "tariff reform," he remarked, and the Speaker had decided to remove him from a field labor in which he felt that he could be useful and effective to one which would be comparatively strange and unfamiliar. While he said that he would cheerfully serve in any capacity, it was evient that he was deeply disappointed. His friends showed more resentment than Mr. Springer himself, and some of them freely declared that Speaker Crisp had yielded to the dictation of the Administration against his own better judgment. In a statement which he prepared for publication Mr.

THE SANGAMON STATESMAN SHOCKED

"To say that I am surprised at my deposition from the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee and appointed as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency is only a feeble expression of the truth. I have had no intimation from the Speaker whatever as to his failure to reappoint or of his intention to make me chairman of the other committee. I go from the work to but little attention wretofore. I know nothing of the motives of the a maker or of the object that he had in view. He has assured me that he desired to do that which he thought was best for the counsistaken, but opinions may differ. I do not care

member of the House six years longer and a mem

interest of the pecific of the people that they builting to retail they of the carliest opportunity. Constantly diminishing in value and somewhat in weight, silver dollars, though a value and somewhat in weight, silver dollars, though a value and they are worth, and are begin in the carliest opportunity. Constantly diminishing in value and they are worth, and are begin in the carliest of the passed though the world for meride as they are worth, and are begin in the case of the passed though the world of meride as they are worth, and are begin in the case of the passed though the world of the case of the case of the passed though the world of the case of the whether Mr. McMillin, who was also left off the Committee on Rules, will be placated with the Committee on Expanditures in the Navy Department, an obscure committee, which never meets except to organize, or that Mr. Turner will be consoled with the empty dignity of the chair menship of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

In adhering to his decision to depose Springer and promote Wilson over the heads of Messrs. McMillin and Turner, the Speaker has shown that he does not lack firmness or courage, for he has been obliged to resite a tremendous amount of pressure and influence in behalf of the three statesmen mentioned. Some Democrats finsist that he has had the moral support of the Administration in the house of the moral support of the Administration in the house of the moral support of the Administration in the house of the moral support of the Administration in the house of the moral support of the Administration in the hour of trial, and they may be right. It was understood some time ago that, while President Cyte-Feislent and Expenditures in the Moral and the moral support of the Administration in the house of the moral and more than a support of the Administration in the house of the Administration in the Administration in the house of the Administration in the ho

who had been in his seat since the sitting began. When the names of the members of the Appropria-tions Committee, with that of Mr. Sayers, of Texas, as chairman, were read, Judge Holman's countenance fell, for he also had hoped almost against hope that he would not be deposed after twenty-eight years' service in the House and three years' service as chairman in favor of a man whose service in the House covers a period of only eight relieved by hearing his name read as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and then the shadow of disappointment and chagrin on his face appeared to deepen, and he chewed tobacco with more energy than ever. He keenly feels the re-buff that has been dealt against economy and reform. It had been generally expected that he would not be reappointed, and that Governor Sayers, who has proved to be admirably qualified for the place, would succeed him as chairman of

the Appropriations Committee. the Appropriations Committee.

This appointment will give general satisfaction on both sides of the House, and it is one that deserves praise. The only objection that has been urged against it has been by a few Northern Demo erats on sectional grounds. As a member of the Appropriations Committee during the last six years, howeyer, Governor Sayers has never shown any partisan or sectional bias, and there is no reason to expect that he will do so as chairman. It is understood that he will endeavor to initiate and carry out one policy of reform which everybody ought to favor, and that is to prevent the necessity of voting heavy deficiencies from year to year. He will try to have the heads of the several Executive Departments submit estimates for the full amounts of money that will be necessary during the next fiscal year, and then adhere to them in making expenditures, so as not to create de-ficiencies to be provided for at a subsequent session of Congress. It may not be practicable to keep within the appropriation in every case, but the

are room and opportunity for a great improve-

ment over the past. In addition to Messrs. Sayers. Breckinridge of Kentucky; Dockery, Compton, O'Neil and Liv-ingston, who were Democratic members of the last committee, the new Democratic members are Messrs, Washington, of Tennessee; Robertson, of Louisiana; Brookshire, of Indiana; Williams, of Illinois, and Coombs, of New-York, Mr. Cannon, of Hinois, is added to the Republican membership of the former committee, which consisted of Messrs. Henderson, of Iowa; Cogswell, Bingham, Dingley

SOME CONSOLATION FOR SPRINGER Two committees, in the composition of which much interest is felt, are the Committees on Banking and Currency and Coinage. Mr. Bland has been retained at the head of the latter, as was generally expected, and the appointment of Mr. Springer as chairman of the former ought to console him some degree for the loss of the chairmanship of Ways and Means, inasmuch as it will probably of Ways and Means, inasmuch as it will probably (ciberson (Texas), Ellis (Kentucky), Cobb (Alabama), bring him within the focus of public attention warner (New-York), Johnson (Ohio), Black (Georgia), Hall and interest for a time at least, and his versatility (Missouri), Walker (Massacausetts), Prosius (Pemsylvawill help him to pose in an attractive and interestindergone a pretty complete reorganization, only mittee being members of this Congress, and the Springer, of Illinois; Sperry, of Connecticut; Cox. of Tennessee; Cobb. of Missouri; Culberson, of Texas; Ellis, of Kentucky; Cobb. of Alabama; Catchings (Mississippi), Lester (Georgia), Clarke (Alabama) Texas; Ellis, or Kentucky, Color, G. Kalamara, Catchings (Mississippi), Lester Georgia, Calleston (West Georgia, and Hall, of Missouri, Democrats, and Walker, of Massachusetts; Brosius, of Pennsylvania; Henderson, of Illinois; Russell, of Connecticult; Haugen, of Wisconsin, and Johnson, of Indoce (New-York), Grosvenor (Ohio), Reyburn (Panasylcut; Haugen, of Wisconsin, and Johnson, of Indiana. Republicans.

MAKE-UP OF THE COINAGE COMMITTEE,

The Committee on Coinage has been increased from thirteen to seventeen, only seven of whom Democratic members are Bland, of Tracey, of New-York; Kilgore, of Texas; Epes, of Virginia, who were members of the last committee, and Stone, of Kentucky; Allen, of Mississippi; Bankead, of Alabama; Rayner, of Maryland; Harter, of Ohlo, and Coffeen, of Wyoming. The Reoblicans are C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, and the last committee, and Dingley, of Maine; Sweet, of Idaho; Hager, of Iowa, and Aldrich, of Illinois. also a member of the last committee. Mr. Rawlins, the Delegate from Utah, who is a member of the committee, has no vote. The members who have been beretofore found in the ranks of the free-coinage men are Bland, Epes, Stone, Allen, Bankhead and Sweet. The status of Messrs, Coffeen and Hager is undetermined, but both ed by the free-coinage men. They have also claimed Mr. Kilgore, of Texas. February against the motion which resulted in shelving the bill to repeal the so-called Sherman act, but until that time he had been an active ad vocate of free silver. It will be observed th rder to control a majority of his committee, Chair man Bland will have to obtain the votes of Messrs Kilgore, Coffeen and Hager, and his ability to do so, in case the Wilson bill shall be amended by

Of the fifty-one chairmanships distributed to-day share, not only in numbers, but in importance. In numbers the division gave thirty to the South nly twenty-one to the North and West. former were allotted to States as follows: West Virginia 2, Texas 3, Missouri 2, Louistana 1. Kentucky 3, North Carolina 2, Arkansa, lama 3, Mississippi 2, Tennessee 1, Georgia 3, Carolina 1. The allotment to the North and was as follows: Illinois 4, Ohio 1, Indiana 3, M gan 1, Wisconsin 1, New-York 5, Pennsylvan Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 1, New-Jersey 2, 6 first twelve standing committees the South recinine, and of the first twenty-one if received teen, three-fourths in one case and two-thir teen, three-fourths in one case and two-thirds in the other. Among the latter were Elections, Ways and Means, Appropriations and Judiciary, the first four committees in rank, and Coinage, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Rivers and Harbers, Agri-culture, Foreign Affairs, Postoffices, Public Lands, Territories, Railways and Canais, and Public Build-teesers of Grouped. Territories, Railwa

While these chairmanships were flying southward he North and West bagged the chairmanships of Banking and Currency, Mines and Mining, Mertary Affairs, Indian Affairs, and Naval Affairs, the last one, which is twelfth in rank, being captured by Amos J. Cummings. The only other chairmanships which will be of any importance in this Congress that went to the North and West were those of Pacific Railroads, Labor, Invalid Fensions, War Claims and Immigration. Among the other chairmanships bestowel upon Representatives from the "Solid South" were those of Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River, Education, Pensions, Claims, Private Land Claims, Revision of the Laws, District of Columbia, and Printing.

orgress. She gets five chairmanships instead of ree, although the best one (Naval Affairs) carks HOW NEW-YORK PARED. New-York fared a little better than in the last

viously appointed, follows:
Elections—O Ferrail (Virginia), chairman: Phawn
(Indiana), Payater (Kentucky), Lockwood (New York),
Denson (Alahama), Woodard (North Carolina), Taylor (Tennessee), Waugh (Indiana), Daniels (New-York), McCall (Massachusetts), Thomas (Michigan), Wheeler (Illi

Ways and Means-Wilson (West Virgin'a), chaleman McMillin (Tennessee), Turner (Georgia), Montgomery (Ke tocky), Whiting (Michigan), Cockran (New-York), Stevens (Massachusetts), Ervan (Netraska), Breckimidae (Arkan sas), Bynum (Indiana), Tarsn-y (Missouri), Reed (Maine) years. The clerk plodded through a dozen more committees before Judge Holman's anxiety was Burcows (Michigam, Payne (New-York, Dalzell (Peansylvania), Hopkins (lillinols), Gear (towa).

Appropriations - Sayers (Texas), chairman; Bro (Kentucky), Dockery (Miscorr), Compton (Marylarti O'Neill (Massachusetts), Livingston (Georgia), Washing ton (Tennessee), Robertson (Louisiana), Brookshire (In diana), Williams (Hillods), Coombs (New-York), Henderson (10wa), Cogswell (Massachusetts), Blucham (Pans, Ivania). Dingley (Maine), Grout (Vermont), Cannon (Illinois).

Dinkley (Manie), Groot (Vermont), Cannon (Hilliofs), Judiciary-Culberson (Texas), chairman, Otes (Alabama), Stockdale (Mississippi), Goodnight (Kentucky), Tioatner (Louislana), Layton (Ohio), Wolverton (Penneylvania), Eellows (New-York), Lane (Illinois), Pailey (Texas), Terry (Arkansas), Ray (New-York), Powers (Vern. (Kansas), W. A. Stone (Pennsylvania), U1 Childs (Illinois) age, Weights and Measures-Bland (Missouri), chair-

man; Tracey (New-York), Kilgore (Texas), Epes (Vir-ginia), Stone (Kentucky), Allen (Missisalpol), Bunkhead (Alabama), Rayner (Maryland), Harter (Ghio), Coffen (Myoming), McKelghan (Nebraska), C. W. Stone (Pennsylvania), Johnson (North Dakota), Dingley (Maine), Sweet (Idaho), Hager (Iowa), Aldrich (Iillnois), Rawlins

What is Drudgery? Housekeeping GOLD DUST wit GOLD DUST

(Maryland), Broderick (Kansas),

Reform in the Civil Service—De Forrest (Connecticut),
chilman; Brawley (South Carolina), Meredith (Virginia),

Hooker (Mississippi), Branch (North Carolina), Everott
(Massachusetts), Hines (Pennsylvania), Tavior (Indiana)

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Merchant Marine and Fisheries-Fithian (Illinois), chairman; Magner (New-York), Berry (Kentucky), Robbins (Alalama, Pigott (Connecticut), Cooper (Florida), Cornish (New-Jetsey), Bratton (Maryland), Perkins (Iowa), Boutelle (Mafae), Gillett (Massachusetts), White (Ohio),

Phillips (Pennsylvania). Phillips (Pennsylvania).

Agriculture—Hatch (Missouri), chairman; Alexander (North Carolina), Shell (South Carolina), Forman (Illinois), Moses (Georgia), Capehart (West Virginia), Sibiey (Pennsylvan, North, North Marshall (Virginia), Schermerhorn (New-York), Williams (Mississippi), Simpson (Kansas), Funston (Kansas), Waugh (Indiana), Funk (Hinois), Apsley (Massachusetts), Hainer (Nebraska), Baker (New-Hampsnire), Flynn (Oklahoma

Affairs-McCreary (Kentucky), chairman; sippi), Fitch (New-York), Rayner (Mary land), Geary (California), Price (Louisiana), Tucker (Virginia), Densmore (Arkansas), Everett (Massachusetts), Hitt (Hilnois), Harmer (Penasylvania), Storer (Onlo., Biair (New-Hamp-hire), Draper (Massachusetts), Van

Military Affairs-Outhwaite (Ohlo), chairman; Wheeler (Alabama), Lapham (Rhode Island), Gorman (Michigan), Pendleton (West Virginia), Bretz (Indiana), Sicklos (New-York), Black (Illinois), Morgan (Missouri), Bowers (California), Hull (Iowa), Curtis (New-York), Marsh (Illinois), Gillett (Massachusetts), Woomer (Pennsylvania), Joseph

senhainer (New-Jersey), Meyer (Louisiana), McAleer (Petnsylvaula), Clancy (New-York), De Armond (Missouri), Money (Mississippl), Talbott (Maryland), Tyler (Virginia), Boutelle (Maine), Dolliver (Iowa), Wadsworth (New-York , Ranfell (Massachusetts), Robinson (Pennsyl

cna main: Dunphy (New-York), Eyle (Missouri), Haves, (Iowa), Turpin (Alabama), Sipe (Pennsylvania), Calaniss (Georgia), Burnes (Missouri), Swanson (Vinglois), Cald-well (Oble), Wilson (Washington), Loud (California), Smith (Hilbors), Hora (Tennessee), Gardner (New-Jersey

Magner (New-York), Kribbs (Pennsylvania), Hall (Minnssola), Crawford (North Carolina), Gresham (Téxas), Somers (Wisconsin), Latiner (South Carolina), Davis (Kansas), Lacey (Iowa), Wonger (Pennsylvania), Moon (Michigan) Lacey (Iowa), Wonger (Pennsylvania), Moon (Michighn, Melhlejohn (Nebrasha, Ellis (Gregon), Smith (Arizona), Indian Affaira Holman (Locana), chairman, Allan (Mississippi), Turpin (Alabama), Lynch (Wicconsin), Hall (Minnesota), Muddox (Georgia), Hunter (Illinois), Pengleton (Jexas), Bower (North Carolina), Kem (Nebraska), Wilson (Washington), Hopkins (Pennsylvania)

(Pennsylvania Arnold (Missouri), Hunter (Elloois), Simp-son (Kansas), Buen (Minnesota), Perkins (Iowa), Scranton Rollways and Canals Catchings (Mississippi), cha

Beitrhoover (Pennsylvania), Cobb (Missouri), Gr.sham (Penns), Byan (New-York), Bower (North Carolina), Hud-son (Kansas), Camion (California), Huli (Inwa), Chickering Private Land Claims-Pendleton (West Virginia), chair-

man: Crawford (North Carolina), Edmunds (Virginia, Pitican (Illineis), Cockrell (Texas), Conn (Indiana), Eng lish (New-Jersey), Hudson (Kansas), Bell (Colorado), Funston (Kansas), Marvin (New-York), Lucus (South Pakota), Shaw (Wisconsin), Rawlins (Utah). Manufactures Page (Rhode Island), chairman; Warne

(Neff-York). Harter (Ohio), Crawford (North Carolina) Me-Laurin (South Carolina), Gorman (Michigan), Cornish (New-

Public Buildings and Graunds-Bankheal (Alabama),

halrman; Albott (Texas), McKalg (Maryland), Campbell New York, Bretz (Indiana), Cadmus (New Jersey), Grady North Carolina), Berry (Kentucky), Davey, (Louisiana), Milliken (Maine, Sweet (Idaho), Morse (Massachusetts), Weight (Pennsylvania), Wever (New-York), Mercer Nelraska

(Netrasia).

Pacific Radiroal's Reilly (Pennsylvania), chairman;

Snodgrass (Tennessee), Boatone (Louisiana), Caroth (Kenneky), Kyle (Mississippi), Lockwood (New-York), Weadock (Michigan), Bell (Texas), Rendrix (New-York), Harris (Raisas), Biair (New-Hampshire), Smith (Himols), Fewers (Vermont), Heptura (Lowa), Cooper (Wisconshi), Leyces and Improvements of Mississippi River-Allen (Mississippi), chairman; Tracey (New-York), Stockfale Mississippi), McDearman (Trunessee), Johnson (Ohlo), Sperry (Connecticut), Talbett (Maryland), Woolward (Nersh Cardles, Pag. New Med. Hampshire), Woodward (Nersh

Sperry (Connecticuti, Talbott (Maryland), Woolward (Nerth Carolina), Ray (New York), Haupen (Wisconsin), Marsh (Illinois), Juy (Miscouri), Hicks (Pennsylvania), Education Enios (Tennessee), chairman; Grady (North Carolina), Pearson (Ohio), McLaurin (South Carolina), Arnold (Missouri), Williams (Mississippl), Stallings (Nalbanas), Haines (New York), Wever (New York), Thomas (Michigan), Van Voorhis (Ohio), Murray (South Carolina), McCall (Massachus-Ms), Labor-McGanu (Ill.nois), chairman; Capchart (West Virginia), Dunn (New-Jersey), Friman (Pennsylvania),

Labor Metram (Hilnos), chairman; Capenart (West Virginia), Dum (New-Jersey), Erdman (Pennsylvania), Wells (Wisconsin), Ryan (New-York), Talbert (South Carolina), Pence (Corrado), Aprier (Massachusetts), Me-Ckary (Minnesota, Phillips (Pennsylvania), Gardner (New-Jersey), Kiefer (Minnesota), Midita-Forman (Hilnos), chairman; Meyer (Louistana), Midita-Forman (Hilnos), chairman; Meyer (Louistana),

Haines (New-York), Baldwin (Minnessta), Bratton (Maryland), Burnes (Missouri), Cannon (California), Bell (Colorado), Wright (Massachusetts), Adams (Kentucky), Aitkin (Michigan), Baker (New-Hampshire), Wright (Pennsylvania).

Island), De Forrest at connecticut), Tate (Georgia), Hutchg-on (Texas), Strait (South Carolina), Rebins (Alabama), Neill (Arkinsas), Bowers (California), Draper (Massachu-selts), Hicks (Pennsylvania), Joy (Missouri), Hulick

Expenditures in State Department-Lester (Georgia), chairman; Breckinridge (Kentucky), Covert (New-York), Alexander (North Carolina), C. W. Stone (Pennsylvania), nidwell (Ohio), Dolliver (Iowa),

sini, chairman : Hendrix (New-York), McNagny (Indiana), sibley (Pennsylvania), W. A. Stone (Pennsylvania), Wads-worth (New-York), Grovenor (Ohio).

Expenditures of War Department-Montgomery (Kentucky), chalrman Bunn (North Catolina), Sickles (New-York), Black (Illinois), Hitt (Illinois), Hooker (New-York), Loudenshager (New-Jersey).

York), Londenstager (New-Sersey).

Expenditures in Navy Department-McMillin (Tennessee), enairman; Dockery (Missouri), Abbott (Texas),
Clancy (New-York), Milliken (Maine), Robinson (Pennsyl-Expenditur s in Postoffice Department-Oates (Alabama hairman; Paynter (Kentucky), Richards (Ohio), Haines

Wright (Massachusetts), Ellis (Oregon), poolittle (Washington) Expenditures in Interior Department-Turner (Georgia). chairman: Somers (Wiscosin), Swarson (Virginia), Tal-bert (South Carolina), Grout (Vermont), Hopkins (Penn-

sylvania, Bowers (California).
Expenditures in Department of Justice-Dumphy (New-York), chairman Clark (Alabama), Brown (Indiana), O'Neill (Massachusetts), Ritchie (Ohio), Payne (New-York), Reyburn (Pennsylvania). Expenditures in Department of Agriculture-Edmunds

(Virginia), chairman; Hall (Missouri), Cockrell (Texas), McDearmon (Tennessee), Kemp (Nebraska), Hartman Montana), Funk (Illinois), Expenditures on Public Buildings-Crain (Texas), chairman; Cummings (New-York), Dunn (New-Jersey), Boe Minnesota), Moon (Michigan), Gillett (New-York), Lilly

Pennsylvania). Library-Fellows (New-York) chairman; O'Ferrall (Virginia), O'Neill (Pennsylvania). Printing-Eichardson (Tennessee), chairman; McKrig

Hopkins (Illineis), Russell (Connecticut), Brosius (Pennsylvania), Sherman (New-York), Van Vorhis (Ohio).

Election of President and Vice-President and Representives in Congress-Fitch (New-York), chairman; Tucker (Virginia), Crain (Texas), Compton (Maryland), De Arnond (Missouri), Donovan (Oxio), Lawson (Georgia), Stallings (Alatama), Johnson (North Dakota), Curtis (New-York), McDonell (Danovan), Parketting (New-McDowell (Pennsylvania), Northway

York). ainer (Nebraska).

Ventilation and, Acoustics—Sheil (South Carolina
Ventilation and, Acoustics—Sheil (South Carolina chairmen; Durborow, Jr. (Illinois), Hammond (Indians), Graham (New-York), Walker (Massachusetts), Heiner

(Pennsylvania), Linton (Michigan),
Alcoholic Liquor Tradic-English (New-Jersey), chairAlcoholic Liquor Tradic-English (New-Jersey), Layton
man: Barwig (Wisconsin), Reilly (Pennsylvania), Layton
man: Barwig (Wisconsin), Copper (Texas), McEttrick Ohio), Livingston (Georgia), Cooper (Texas), McEttrick

(Ohio), Livineston (Georgia), Cooper (Texas), Mertiffek (Massachusetts), Morse (Massachusetts), Daniels (New-York), Hafner (Kebraska), Kiefer (Minnesota), Irrigatio) of Arid Lands-Cooper (Indiana), chaleman; Liely (Kentucky), Paschal (Texas), Magnire (California), Richard on (Michigan), Pence (Colorado), Newlanta (Newada), Sweet (Idaho), Doolittie (Wasalngton), Hart-

(Montana), Tawney (Minnesots) Immigration and Naturalization-Geissenhaher (New chaliman; Epes (Virginia), Fyan (Missouri),

Jersey), chaliman; Epss (Virginia), Fyan (Alasouri), Prickaer (Wisconsia), Davey (Louislana), Paschai (Texas), Maguire (California), Gillett (New-York), Burcholdt (Missouri), Wilson (Ohio), McDowell (Pennaylvania), Invalid Pensions Martin (Indiana), chairman; Fyan (Missouri), Hare (Ohio), McEttrick (Marachusetts), Graham (New-York), M Dannold (Wilsester, Palman, Paganariyania), Fielder (New-Jersey) (Hillinois), Eriman (Pennsylvania), Fielder (New-Jersey), Taylor (Tennswee), Pickier (South Dakota), Lacey (Luwa), Apsley (Mawachusetts), Meiklejohn (Nebraska), Strong

Pensions-Moses (Georgia), chairman: Henderson (North Pensions Moses (Georgia), chalman: Hendersai (Nerth Carolina), Jones (Virginia), Houk (Ohio), Sucdarass (Tennessee), Taylor (Indiana), Liste (Kentucky), Clark (Miscourt), Baker (Kansas), Loudensiager (New-Jersey), Lucas (South Dakota), White (Ohio), Tawney (Minne-

Claims—Bunn (North Carolina), chairman Cox (Tennessee), Compbell (New-York), Russell (Georgia), Hutcheson (Texa-), Richarls (Ohio), Mutchler (Pennsylvania),
Clark (Missouri), Hammond (Indiana), Loud (Cal'farnia),
Cooper (Wiscon-la), Settle (North Caro Ins), Helter (Pennsylvania), Kiefer (Minnesota), Consins (Iowa),
Was Claims, Polither (Pennsylvania), chairman) Claims-Bunn (North Carolina), chairman Cox

War Claims-Beltzhover (Pennsylvania), chairman Stone (Kentucky), Enloy (Tenne syvania), caniman;
Stone (Kentucky), Enloy (Tenne saec), McLaurin (Sundania), Cooper (Texas), Goldzier (Il inois), McNagmy (Indiana), Ritchie (Ohio), Houk (Tennessee), Herman (Oregon), McMahon (Pennsylvania), Avery (Michigan),

Wilson (Ohio).
District of Columbia-Heart (Missouri). Richardson (Tennes ee., Rusk (M Tylard), Cable (Alabana), Bicharison (Tennes ee., Rusk (M. ryla d., Cable (Albana),
Meredith (Virzinia), Cadmus (New-Jersey), Abbett (Texas),
Cooper (Indiana), Cooper (Florida), Harmer (Peansylvania),
Post (Illinois), Conswell (Massachusetts), Belder (New-York), Hilbora (California), Babneck (Wisconsin),
Revision of the Laws-Ellis (Kentucky), chairman;
Magnes, New-York, Branch, (Newh., Carajina), Mallory

Magner (New-York), Branch (North Caro ma), Mallory Magner (New-York), Braden (North Corp. and, Saturdy (Florida), Neill (Arkansas), Pigott (Connecticut), Maguire (California), Maddox (Georgia), Goldzier (Illinois), Johnson (Indiana), Wheeler (Illinois), Hager (Iowa), Settle

DOWNCAST FREE-SILVER MEN.

THEY THINK DEFEAT INEVITABLE IN THE

IN THE SENATE ILES THE ONLY HOPE FOR FREE COINAGE-THE FRIENDS OF REPEAL

IN TRIUMPHANT MOOD.

Washington, Aug. 21.-The free-coinage men in in regard to the situation have not thrown up the sponge, but they virtually admit in private converamong themselves that their defeat is inevitable, and that their only hope is in the firmness and power of endurance of the champions of silver in the Senate.

debate in the House to-day dragged on the free-silver side, and there was a note of expected triumph in the speeches of the members who spoke in favor of unconditional repeal. The attendance was larger than usual on account of the expectation that the committees would be announced, but the speeches attracted little attention, despite the fact that several of them, notably those of Mr. Powers, of Vermont, and Mr. Sperry, of Connecttcut, in favor of repeal, were both able and interesting. It was arranged that debate under the ite rule should occupy only Thursday and Friday, and that the general debate should be re-sumed and closed on the following day. A battle royal is therefore expected on Saturday, aitho eral strong debaters will be heard between now

One of the speakers in favor of unconditional repeal to-day was Mr. Cooper, of Indiana, another Democratic Representative who has experienced conversion from free coinage within the last four or five months. He spoke with great earnestness. "ISN'T HE A DANDY!"

After the reading of the journal Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.) took the floor in support of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. He referred to the Chicago platform and to the interpretation placed upon it by various Democrats. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sibley) had referred to the Saviour of mankind as the first Democrat, and had taken the utterances of the Saviour as his platform; the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Everett) had taken Grover Cleveland as his platform and had gone around his district singing at the top of his voice, "Oh, isn't he a dandy?" Mr. Powers went on to argue that the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was victous in principle and dangerous in application. If free coinage were adopted the gold bugs could corner the market just as easily as they could to-day. It did not do merely to say that the Republican party was responsible for it. The only solution of the problem was at once to suspend the coinage of silver, which the world had discarded, until we could bring the world to its senses. Then the nations of the world would come to recognize that there was not enough gold in the world to act as currency, and they would

come to a bimetallic basis.

Mr. Hooker (Dem., Miss.) opposed the uncon ditional repeal of the purchasing clause. The dent spoke about restoring confidence. Where was onfidence lacking? It was not in the great masses of the people; it was in the great money instituns of the country that locked up the If labor was distressed it was attributable to the action of the banks. The repeal of the Sherman law would not restore trade or commerce, nor would it relieve the wage earner. The present depression was not attributable so much to the Sherman act as to the McKinley act. He would admit that the free coinage of silver would not give absolute relief, but he contended that it would give relief to a very great extent.

SATURDAY FOR GENERAL DEBATE,

The debate was then suspended to allow the Speaker to announce the standing and select committees for the present Congress, Then, on motion of Mr. Bland, Saturday next was set apart for general debate on the Wilson bill, instead of debate under the five-minute gule.

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Ind.) spoke in opposition to the free coinage of silver. He would rather favor a

policy which would give the country a safe, stable currency, than enter upon experiments at this time. If Congress repealed the purchasing clause it would not strike down nor kill silver. In his opinion, it would lift up silver and make it the equal of gold. He suspected that the arguments that this course would strike down silver meant that it would strike down the silver industry and not the silver money. He then argued in support of the proposi-

tion to repeal the tax on State banks.

Mr. Alexander (Dem., N. C.) advocated free-silver coinage, and spoke for a larger currency. If some relief were not given to the country there might be trouble. But he did not think that the repeal of the Sherman act nor the abolition of the tax upon State banks would give this relief.

Mr. Sperry (Dem., Conn.) opposed free colnage and advocated the Wilson bill. He called attention to the fact that when the ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted the fight was upon the question whether

adopted the fight was upon the question whether the ratio should be 15% to 1 or 16 to 1. Now the silver men did not seem to care whether the ratio should be 16 or 20.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.) argued against the pending bill, and recounted the hardships to which the people of his district had been subjected since the war. Never by his voice or his vote would there be another feather weight placed upon their backs. He was speaking, he said, in behalf of the poor colored men of his country. While the gentlemen on the other side might claim to control the negroes, at last the negroes had got to the other side.

Mr. Chickering (Rep., N. Y.) asked if that was the reason the gentleman spoke for them.

Mr. Cox replied that he had come to the con-

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clusion that the negroes constituted the best part of the Republican party.

Mr. Settle (Rep., N. C.) said that he in his canvans had opposed the free coinage of silver. The farthest that he would go was the coinage of the American that he would go was the coinage of the American that he would go was the toinage of the American that he would go was the toinage of the American that he would go was the toinage of the haborning ciass of his State was not for free coinage, but simpy for the increase of the circulation of the country, but he was not in favor of an increase of the currency that did not increase it with sound and good money. (Applause.) He was in favor of striking down silver, but he stood unalterably opposed to the free silver, but he stood unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver in the absence of an international carreement. He would record his vote against the amendments of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) and would vote for the Wilson bill. (Applause.)

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock.
DEMOCRATIC DISASTER PREDICTED.

At the evening session Mr. McLauren (Dem., S. C.) addressed the House in opposition to the Wilson bill and in favor of the free coinage of Silver, by the Sherman act, had been silver. stabbed with the dagger of Brutus. The situation had come to pass when his people could stand it no longer; and by the heavenly God, they would stand it no longer. (Applause). The people State understood that the contraction of currency meant wealth for the few and poverty for the millions. The Republican party had been swept out of power, but the breeze which had swept it out of power, but the breeze which had swept it out of power would be nothing to the cyclone which would sweep the country if the Democrats were unfaithful to the pledges of the platform upon which they had been elected. (Applause). Democrats might as well try to twist one of the cyclones of the west the wrong way as to attempt to stem this tide. It was said that President Cleveland had issued certain instructions. He did not know whether this were true or not, but he did know that if heroic measures were to be adopted, let them be adopted by heroes. (Applause and laughter.) If the great power of the Chief Executive was to be used to strike down one-half of our currency, it was too dear a price to pay for party triumph, and could only be looked upon as a party calamity. (Applause.) The House had been told that platforms meant nothing—that they were glittering generalities. He was friendly to the East, but this straw might break the camel's back and force the South to unite with the West. We were in the Same condition that we had been in 175, except that then we had been trying to eliminate the power of King George, instead of King Gold, Was the United States to be forever a tributary grovince, a puny sickly boy, that had a spasm every time that its old mother had the hysterics? (Laughter.)

Mr. McDannold (Dem., Ill.) said that he was in favor of the free colnage of gold and silver at any ratio that might be acceptable. He would then remove from both their legal-tender quality. But the Government should have the privilege of paying every dollar it owed in coin. That was the only method of restoring the parity of the two metals. out of power would be nothing to the cyclone

MR. BARTLETT FOR MONOMETALLISM. Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.) said that with the message of the President he was in thorough ac-cord. He would regard the amendments providing for free coinage as remedies more fatal than the disease. They would be like the deadly poison which hastened the moribund patient to death. He represented a farming constituency, a toiling constituency, a laboring constituency, a banking con-

stituency, a laboring constituency, a banking constituency, and all demanded that the purchasing clause be unqualifiedly repealed. Without international agreement there could be but one standard, and he was in favor of that standard, and to-day that standard was gold.

Mr. Stockdale (Dem., Miss.) argued that the Sherman bill had little to do with the present stagnation of business, but that it was attributable primarily to the tariff. This fight, he said, was not one between the East and the West; it was a fight between the creditor and the debtor classes. He liked the East, but the people of the South would not forsake their own interests in order to benefit the East or the West. In 1857 the Democratis would come here with a Democratic Senate, and it would take the free coinage of sliver home with Interest of the one of the south would take the free coinage of sliver home with Interest of the one of the south would it (Applause.) (Applause.) The House then, at 11:10, adjourned.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS MUST REGISTER, NEW REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE FRENCE GOVERNMENT.

Washington, Aug. 21.-Information that France has adopted a law that might be likened to a mild has adopted a law that has been received tract Labor acts of this country, has been received at the State Department from James B. Eustis, United States Ambassador at Paris. The law provides substantially that foreigners who have not obtained leave to be domiciled in France, or who come into that country for the purpose of exer-cising their professions or doing any kind of business therein, will have to register within eight days after the arrival at the place where they propose to reside. Such foreigners will receive, upon payment a fee, a certificate stating that they have complied with the law, without which they cannot obtain employment. If they change their place of residence, this certificate is to be vised by the Mayor of the locality. Foreigners at present established in France will have until September 3 to comply with the requirements of these new regu-

nations.

Commenting on the law. Mr. Eustis says that apparently it does not apply to foreigners travelling in France, or residing in that country for the purpose of health or pleasure: it is mainly directed against foreign laborers.

Foreigners who have secured the rights of domicile, which are quite different from those acquired by simple residence in France, are likewise exempt from the provisions of the law. Application for the rights of the domicile is considered as a preliminary step toward naturalization.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE CENTURY. Washington, Aug. 21.—A statement prepared by the Mint Bureau, Treasury Department, shows that the production of gold and silver since 1792 up to 1892 aggregated \$10,738,869,000, of which \$5,632, 08,000 was gold, and \$5,104,961,000 silver.

Of the gold produced, \$3,582,605,000 has been coined as money, and the remainder has been used in the arts. Of the silver produced, \$4,042,700, 600 has been coined as money, and the remainder used in the arts. Of the gold used in the arts, it is stated unofficially that most of it is now in graveyards, as the practice of dentistry absorbs a large proportion of the gold used in the arts.

MINOR PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Among the numerous pe-titions presented in the Senate this morning was one remarkable specimen as to orthography, writ-ing and ideas, which was presented by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.). It gives the views of some of the agriculturist and laboring class of a neighborhood in Illinois on the subject of finances. It was referred, as all the others on the same subject were, to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Peffer also of ered a substitute for the bill to increase National bank circulation.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. M.) offered a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, deciaring that there was no lawful election of United States Senator in Kansas by the Joint Assembly which met on January 25, 1833, and that John Martin is not entitled to a seat as

Senator.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) fiftered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to the silver buillon purchased in July, 1893, with prices, and as to the silver buillon offered for sale in the month, with the prices asked.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS